

OPERATORS MEET.

The Conference, it is thought, will bring about one of two results.

Either Arbitration to Settle the Trouble, or the Mines Will Be Started With Impaired Men—They Have Asked for a Conference With the Miners' Officers.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 20.—The meeting of the coal operators Thursday and Friday night will bring about one of two results—either arbitration will settle the strike or the mines will be started with impaired men. The operators are evidently in favor of arbitration in preference to a forcible opening of their mines. This was evidenced Thursday when Messrs. Murray and Osborne, representing the meeting, wired National President Ratchford at Columbus asking if Saturday next would be suitable for a conference at Pittsburgh of both sides.

The Rend and Robbins interests Wednesday night telegraphed Ratchford asking him to come to Pittsburgh to try and settle the strike. District President Dolan followed the telegram to Columbus, and is endeavoring by personal persuasion to bring about such a meeting. Dolan Thursday telegraphed that Ratchford was willing to confer but preferred not to meet with the Pittsburgh operators only, but an interstate representation. The telegram sent by the meeting Thursday insisted that Indiana and Illinois would not consent to a conference and it now remains with President Ratchford to say whether or not he will meet with the Pittsburgh operators and trust to the others to follow the decision there made.

It is believed that a conference will be held here on Saturday, because just after the session of the operators had adjourned, Col. Rend received a telegram from his son Joseph, who is in Columbus, saying:

"Dolan says Saturday was selected for conference. Executive board will be in session Friday."

It is inferred from this that Ratchford has concluded to attend the conference.

When Mr. Dolan went to Columbus Wednesday night he was given absolute authority by Rend, Robbins and others to arrange for unqualified arbitration, and he has been working to this end all day.

Should the arbitration meeting not be arranged for, it was decided by the operators at their meeting Thursday night that immediate preparations for starting their mines non-union shall be begun. The meeting adjourned until Saturday morning to give time for Ratchford to answer officially.

Should Ratchford's reply be adverse, mines will be started in a few days. Machine mines will be selected for the initial movement, as none of the pick mine owners care for hostilities to begin at their mines.

From expressions used by operators Thursday night, they are more determined than ever to start their mines, peaceably or otherwise.

MINE OFFICIALS

Laying the Plans for a Grand Coup—A Conference of All Federated Unions to Be Called.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 20.—The officials of the United Mine Worker's have awakened to a full realization of the fact that a crisis is at hand in the great strike and are preparing for a final effort. The proceedings of the meeting of the national executive board have been guarded with the greatest secrecy, but enough has been learned to indicate that plans are being laid for a grand coup. It was learned at midnight from an official source that a resolution was adopted by the national board providing for the calling of a conference of all federated unions at St. Louis, August 30. The purpose is to secure the co-operation of all these organizations.

They will be asked not merely for sympathy, but to join in the great strike. The plan is to tie up traffic on the railroads and in other channels of business, so that the supply of coal may be effectually cut off and thus force the operators to negotiate for a general settlement of the wage question. Failing in this the miners' officials do not intimate what course will be taken.

J. B. FORD,

A Noted Criminal, to Be Extradited From England to the United States.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—A burglar, known as Edward Simpson, now serving a term at Workwood Scrubs prison, has been identified as J. B. Ford, one of the most notorious criminals in the United States, and wanted in several American cities for a great variety of crimes.

On the application of the United States embassy, an extradition warrant was issued for him at Bow street police station Thursday, charging him with forgery in Cincinnati, where he operated extensively under the name of Charles Fisher.

Ford, alias Fisher, alias Simpson, will be extradited in November next, on the expiration of his present term of imprisonment.

Time Record Lowered.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—A. W. W. Evans, of New Brunswick, N. J., the amateur long distance wheelman, has lowered the time record from New York to Philadelphia and return to 3 hours, 42 minutes and 30 seconds.

Confession That May Clear a Life Convict.

FRANKFORD, Ky., Aug. 20.—Henry Smith, a Negro convict, has made a confession in which he exonerates Morgan Johnson, another convict, who is serving a life sentence for the alleged murder of Guard Pomp Ball in 1881. Smith says the murder was committed by himself and three other convicts, named Patterson, Griggs and Ray. Ball was in charge of a gang of convicts who were being worked on a railroad in the eastern part of the state, and the murder was committed on a train. Smith has made a statement to Gov. Bradley asking that Johnson be pardoned.

THE VETERANS.

One of the Greatest Parades Ever Seen in Troy, N. Y.—The City Ablaze With Welcome for McKinley and the Army of the Potomac.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 21.—President McKinley and Secretary Alger arrived in the city at 9:30 o'clock Friday on President Oliphant's private car attached to the regular train which left Plattsburgh Thursday night. At the station he was met by Adj. Gen. Tillinghast and Gov. Black's military secretary, Col. Treadwell. There was a crowd and plenty of cheering but the president refused to speak and entered a carriage and was driven at once to the Troy house, which will be his headquarters. At 10 o'clock he was taken with his party to see a great collar factory, with over 3,000 girls and women employees at work.

Senator Edward Murphy accompanied the president and Secretary Alger to the factory, and the proprietors showed them through. Every one of the 3,000 employees was decorated with a flag and many of the machines were also adorned with the national colors. In each room, except the laundry and machinery room, the operatives stood up when the president entered and cheer vociferously. After the inspection he said: "It was not only a novel, but to me a very wonderful sight." At the conclusion of the inspection the president and escort went across the river to the Watervliet arsenal, where the great and interesting work of shrinking a gun jacket upon a gun was witnessed. The national salute was fired and the guard turned out, and President McKinley expressed satisfaction at the busy condition of things. As the party crossed the river every boat within a mile of the city water front blew a salute.

Following closely upon the arrival of President McKinley the various army corps, composing the Army of the Potomac, met independently at headquarters, heretofore established for them, and held their business meeting. The corps comprising the Army of the Potomac, were the Third, Second, Twelfth, Ninth, Fifth, Eleventh and Sixth, officered as follows:

Third Corps—Capt. Isaac P. Gragg, of Boston, president; Gen. Rusling, of Trenton, N. J., vice president; secretary, E. L. Welling, of Pennington, N. J., and the office is a permanent one. The treasurer is Maj. Wm. P. Shreve, of Boston.

Second Corps—President, Gen. John B. Brooke, U. S. A.; vice presidents, Gen. R. N. Batchelder, U. S. A.; Gen. John Gibbon and Col. Thos. E. Barker; secretary and treasurer, Col. Charles W. Scott; historian, Gen. Francis A. Walker; executive committee, Capt. Gustavo Magnitzky, Capt. W. R. Driver, Capt. A. Siverney, Maj. F. C. Love, Col. S. P. Corliss.

Twelfth Corps—Capt. Walker, of Boston, president; C. W. Boyce, of Buffalo, vice president; Surgeon John J. H. Lowe, Mt. Clair, N. J., secretary and treasurer.

Ninth Corps—Col. Andrew D. Baird, of Brooklyn, president; Gen. H. G. Thomas, vice president; Maj. L. C. Brackett, of New York, secretary and treasurer.

Fifth Corps—President, Gen. Fitz John Porter, U. S. A., retired; first vice president, Gen. A. P. Martin, U. S. A.; second vice president, Capt. R. Burnet Smith, late U. S. A.; secretary and treasurer, Brevet Lieut. Col. A. M. Clark, U. S. V.; executive committee, Capt. John C. White, U. S. A., retired; Brevet Maj. L. N. Tucker, 18th Massachusetts Volunteers; Private George A. Savin, 22d Massachusetts Volunteers.

Eleventh Corps—Gen. Louis P. Di Cesnola, of New York city, president; Capt. Herbert Dilger, of Luray, Va.; Capt. A. B. Seales, of Pawtucket, R. I.; Capt. Chas. A. Paddock, of New York city, vice presidents; Capt. Francis Irsch, New York city, secretary; Col. A. C. Hamlin, of Bangor, Me., historian.

Sixth Corps—Maj. A. B. Valentine, of Bennington, Vt., president; Capt. A. M. Beattie, of Lancaster, N. H.; Capt. Jas. H. Love, of Jersey City, and Col. Robt. L. Orr, of Philadelphia, vice presidents; Sergt. Henry C. Larowe, of Brooklyn, recording secretary; Capt. George E. Brown, of Portland, Me., corresponding secretary; Col. Samuel Truesdell, of Brooklyn, treasurer.

The parade in honor of the president and the Army of the Potomac was one of the largest ever seen in Troy. Nearly 1,800 guardsmen were in line and about 1,000 survivors of the late war. The three national guard companies of Troy acted as escort to the presidential party and Gov. Frank S. Black and staff. All along the line of march the parading column was greeted by the thousands that lined the pavements and filled every available point of vantage.

Troy, N. Y., Aug. 21.—The only active part that the president took in the proceedings of the reunion was a visit to the Ninth corps, of which he is a member. The corps gave him an ovation and finally elected him honorary president. The president in a few words accepted the honor, signed his name to the register and left the room with the corps' badge upon his breast. He stated that he was a sergeant in the Twenty-third Ohio regiment of the Ninth corps under command of Ruth-erford B. Hayes.

A Son-in-law's Jump.

CARROLLTON, Ky., Aug. 21.—Ex-Assessor W. W. Whitehead jumped from a third-story window at his home Thursday night while asleep. Result, a broken arm and dangerous internal injuries.

Dollar Wheat in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21.—The wheat market Friday was the most exciting ever experienced in the history of the exchange. Quotations jumped up 4½ cents and brought the price beyond the dollar mark. There were sales of No. 2 red at 101 and No. 2 Pennsylvania red was quoted at 102. This is the highest quotation here in many years.

Minister to Russia.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The commission of Ethan A. Hitchcock, of Missouri, as minister to Russia, was made out at the white house Friday. The appointment dates from August 10.

BLOODSHED.

A Conflict Between the Workers and Strikers Near Pittsburgh.

The Aggressive Workers Escaped Before the Men in the Oak Hill Camp Were Aware of the Fight—Riot Among Negro Workmen at Camp Unity.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 23.—Religious services were held in the strikers' several camps Sunday, and all were largely attended, but notwithstanding the religious air pervading the camps, a conflict between workers and strikers took place in the afternoon, during which three strikers were badly hurt, but none are in a serious condition. Five of the men who are working for the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Co., Sunday afternoon went to William Seamon's boarding house, about one-half mile from Oak Hill tipple, where a number of strikers are quartered, for the purpose of persuading the strikers to go to work. The meeting was a stormy one and resulted in Antonio Podasky being shot near the heart, the bullet going almost through his body. Grignon Pinold was shot in the eye and Fotiste Dalmese was cut with a razor. The injured men are all strikers. This was the only disturbance recorded at the camps Sunday. The aggressive workmen escaped before the men on the Oak Hill camp were aware of the fight.

The report that Sandy Creek camp will be abandoned was denied by the strikers Sunday and they say 50 men will be sent there from Plum-Creek and Turtle Creek.

In addition to the general missionary work for the week the leaders have decided to direct special work to the prevention of operations at the Sandy Creek mine. The strikers say they will resume their marching tactics Monday morning, claiming that under the ruling of Judge Goff in the West Virginia cases they are given this right.

The sheriff does not say Sunday what course he will pursue in the morning should marching begin, but thinks he is ready to meet every emergency.

Sympathy for the strikers by the farmers and citizens is not diminishing in the least. Sunday there were about 700 visitors to the camp at Sandy creek, many of the farmers who came bringing wagon loads of provisions. Citizens of New Texas sent word that they had plenty of food for the men and wanted them to call on them when needed.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 23.—Unity, a camp of Negro workmen employed in building the new Pittsburgh, Bessemer & Lake Erie railroad, is keeping up its reputation for riot and bloodshed. Sunday night comes the report from there of a small sized riot, and three or four individual fights, during the progress of which one man was fatally shot and innumerable wounds inflicted on others. It is said that nearly or quite all the Negroes in the camp are armed with revolvers and razors, and are a generally lawless set of men. The record of the day's doings is briefly as follows:

Tom Cash, nicknamed "Powder and Ball," was flourishing a 45-caliber revolver, when John Kelley came along and made some slighting remark at which Cash took offense, and he blazed away at Kelley, the bullet entering the abdomen, cutting its way clear through the stomach and intestines. Kelly is bleeding internally and will die before morning. George Walker and Emanuel Lindsay quarreled over a disolute woman who frequents the camps, and Walker was shot, but not seriously wounded. Next William Matthews and George Smith became involved in a quarrel about something which nobody but themselves know of and Matthews received two bullets from Smith's revolver, one in the arm and another in the leg.

The whole was climaxed by a general fight in which ten shooters engaged. A Negro called Rags was shot in the head and a number of others received shot and razor wounds which were dressed by themselves or friends after the battle was over.

NASHVILLE MAN

Kills His Wife and Brother-in-Law and Then Fatally Wounds Himself.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 23.—J. B. Rich, a young white man, shot and killed his wife Sunday night at the home of her mother in east Nashville. He then killed his brother-in-law, shooting him twice. Then he left the house and while in the yard shot himself twice inflicting wounds from which he is expected to die. The pistol used was a 45-caliber revolver. Rich a week ago filed a bill for divorce against his wife, alleging infidelity. Sunday he was arrested charged with kidnapping one of the children and it is supposed the arrest enraged him and induced him to go to the house of his mother-in-law.

"The Raising of Lazarus."

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Henry Tanner, an American Negro who has been studying painting in Paris for some years, has won the greatest distinction that has come to a member of his race in that field. He recently exhibited in the salon a work entitled "The Raising of Lazarus," which received signal praise from the critics and has been purchased by the French government for the Luxembourg. The artist is a son of a missionary of the African Methodist church. He has studied under Constant.

Fertilizing Works and Schooner Burned.

WOODBURY, N. J., Aug. 23.—The main building of the J. P. Thomas & Sons Co., fertilizer manufacturers on Mantua creek, near Paulsboro, were burned Sunday. The loss is estimated at \$250,000, upon which there is about \$100,000 insurance. The buildings covered three acres and contained expensive machinery. Only three of the smaller buildings were saved, which included the office and acid house. The schooner Addie B. Bacon, of Philadelphia, which was discharging a cargo at North Carolina dock, took fire and is nearly a total loss.

MINE WORKERS

Issue a Call for a Conference of Organized Labor, to Be Held in St. Louis August 30, to Consider the Miners' Strike.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 21.—The national executive board of the United Mine Workers adjourned Friday after having issued the call for the conference of organized labor to be held at St. Louis, August 30.

Following is the call for the conference: To organized labor, its various divisions and subdivisions, and to all reform, social, educational and scientific bodies, who condemn government by luxury women and children, of force to coerce the people and deprive them of their rights as American citizens:

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 20, 1897. To the Organized Labor of the Country. Greeting to the great miners' strike has gone beyond a struggle for living wages. It is the affairs of the nation has arrived in which all patriotic people must determine whether they will accept and consent to live under the institution of free government, the rights of free speech and peaceable public assemblage are to be preserved.

The present struggle has assumed a contest for the preservation of civil liberty and constitutional rights. The tyrannical and un-American injunctions of the federal and state courts are revolutionary against the first principles of free government and derogatory to the inherent rights of the masses, endangering the public peace and destroying the personal security and individual liberties of the common people.

The courts have deserted the temple of justice, and now stand forth the defiant bulwark of confederated capital. Their arbitrary rulings have set up on a pedestal of rights for the rich and another for the poor. They decree that capital is always right and labor always wrong. They have made it unlawful for starving working people to appeal against arbitrary treatment, present grievances or propose just and peaceable terms for the redress of insufferable wrongs.

The present great miners' strike is an expression of discontent that originated in poverty and starvation. It was born in the sorrow and destitution of hungry women and children. It was the last protest of impoverished and enslaved labor, and it presents to the world a cause as righteous and humane as ever inspired the souls of a Christian people. The philanthropic heart of the great nation has responded in sympathy with the miners' appeal for the right to receive a respectable living for the most arduous and hazardous labor in the world. Their appeal for a small share of the wealth they create and for the right to enjoy some of the fruits of advanced civilization, finds a responsive chord everywhere in the commonality of mankind, and if it were a struggle between miners and mine operators only, liberty would triumph over oppression, industry over greed, and right over wrong without the necessity of this call.

But it is no longer a mere struggle between employee and employer. The judiciary has assumed the indefensible claims of the operators and the struggle is between tyrannical courts and the people. The courts, although under oath to serve the rich and the poor alike, have volunteered to defend the sordid interests of the rich as against the God-given rights of the poor, and now threaten to turn the Gatling guns and the Winchester criminals and thugs against all who dare to protest against their despotic restraining orders. The judiciary is prostituted to the bidding of oppressive capital, has placed the rights of property above the rights of persons, and has discriminated against the many in the interest of the few.

That 350,000 miners should be condemned to lives of drudgery and starvation by the arbitrary rulings of the courts, is an insult to a benighted Creator, an outrage upon free government, and a disgrace to the Christian civilization under which we live.

The recent injunctions and their extreme application against the lawful rights of the poor, the incarceration of hundreds of innocent, inoffensive people, the general employment of armed thugs to overawe, harass and coerce the miners, have so exasperated the people in localities where applied, that we feel that we can no longer be responsible for the public peace, and to the end that a just and equitable settlement of differences between employers and employees may be effected, the public peace, the liberty of the masses, the sacred institutions of free government preserved, and the careers of the courts, from these outrageous pervasions of constitutional rights, we appeal to that higher, more humane and patriotic court—the great plain people—who in times of trouble have always proven the just arbiters of every difference between diversified interests and controlling elements in the government of human society. We appeal to the liberty-loving people of this great nation to send accredited delegates to St. Louis, Mo., where a mass convention will be held Monday, August 30, 1897. The object of the convention will not be to merely protest against the usurpation and tyranny of the courts, but to formulate plans to compel a return to the principles of free government, and put said plans into practical operation.

Our people have suffered all the evils that are sufferable and we are given the alternative of submitting to injunctions of court and cowardly entreating our miners to return to the hovels of misery and shame, or appealing to the patriotic hearts of America to consider the cause and render a verdict in accordance with the just claims of suffering humanity. We have chosen the latter and will accept the verdict with that fortitude and resignation becoming every liberty-loving patriot of this great nation.

This call has been endorsed by Samuel Gompers, president American Federation of Labor, and J. R. Sovereign, general master workman K. of L.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 21.—The coal operators in their meeting Friday night after waiting in vain for an answer from President Ratchford to their telegram asking for a conference here Saturday to arbitrate the strike question, issued the following statement to the public shortly after midnight:

"The operators now have exhausted every effort to make amicable settlement, but the miners refuse either to meet in conference or to arbitrate. The position taken by Ratchford is a complete surprise to the operators. He insists in bringing in all competitive states when he knows the operators of other states under no circumstances will attend a joint conference."

In making this demand Mr. Ratchford is seeking to delay a settlement in hope that he may bring to his aid all the labor organizations of the country and assume such political influence as will frighten the politicians into insisting upon a settlement of the strike without regard to the merits of the case.

He has always insisted that the Pittsburgh district is the key to the situation, and the operators hold out to him an olive branch from which is suspended the key he sought. Mr. Ratchford is using the Pittsburgh miners as a cat's paw to scratch political chestnuts off the idle coal tipples in this district.

Mr. Ratchford must arrange a conference at once for arbitration of the troubles in the Pittsburgh coal district, or he must stand accused of inconsistency and insincerity. Public opinion will certainly hold him responsible for the destitution which must inevitably prevail in the district during the coming winter."

The Gerlaiche Antarctic Expedition.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 21.—Dr. Cook, an American, will join the steamer Belgica, carrying the Gerlaiche Antarctic expedition, at Montevideo. It is expected that the Belgica will arrive at Graham's land early in December. She is provisioned for two years.

Virginia Prohibitionists Nominating.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Aug. 21.—The prohibition convention Friday nominated Rev. L. A. Cutler, of Louisa, for governor; Rev. Smithdeal, of Richmond, for lieutenant-governor, and J. B. Kennedy, of Staunton, for attorney general.

HUMAN SHIELD

Will Be One of the Features of the G. A. R. Encampment.

Thousands of Veterans and Their Friends Pouring Into the City—Ample Accommodation for All—Candidates to Succeed the Commander-in-Chief.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Buffalo is all ready for the army of veterans who are on their way here to attend the thirty-first annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. During the night hundreds of veterans and their friends arrived, and Sunday they were coming in by thousands. It is estimated that nearly 8,000 strangers were in town Saturday and that from 15,000 to 20,000 came in Sunday.

The various railroads entering Buffalo report that in addition to the hundreds of regular trains, schedules have been prepared for 245 specials to arrive here by Tuesday noon. Among the prominent arrivals are J. Cory Winans, of Commander-in-Chief Clarkson's staff; J. S. Lewis, past junior vice commander, and Daniel Ross, of Wilmington, Del., a candidate for junior vice commander-in-chief.

Camp Jewett, as the city of tents is known, is all ready for its inhabitants and while it will not be formally opened until 4 o'clock Monday afternoon, a number of posts are already installed.

Ample arrangements have been made at the camp and elsewhere for the care of the sick. Three hospital tents have been erected at Camp Jewett, each in charge of a competent staff of physicians.

The honor of flying the first pennant from any tent at Camp Jewett belongs to Reno post, No. 64, of Williamsport, Pa. A detachment of 11 members arrived Saturday, and was assigned to tents 27-29. Clayton P. White, of Williamsport, was the first veteran to arrive, and is quartered on the steamer Idaho, which has been assigned to the naval posts.

Among the later announcement of candidates to succeed Commander-in-Chief Clarkson are the names of John C. Lineham, of New Hampshire; Geo. H. Ennis, of Massachusetts; James A. Seaton, of Chicago, J. P. S. Gobin, of Pennsylvania, and J. F. Mack, of Ohio.

Col. Winans, of Commander-in-Chief Clarkson's staff, estimates the number of visitors to Buffalo during the week at 200,000, making the largest encampment ever held. In speaking of the choice of the veterans for the next encampment, Col. Winans said that so far as his information went, there was but one choice among the delegates, and that was Cincinnati. There seems to be a feeling, he said among some of the eastern people that San Francisco wants the encampment but that is a mistake. San Francisco is preparing to make a bid in 1899. With regard to the encampment held in Richmond, Va., he asserted there is nothing in it. The people down there do not want it and the veterans do not care to go there. The chief objection, he said, was the certainty of unpleasant complications over the color line. Notwithstanding this view the Young Men's Business association of Richmond has opened headquarters here and is making an effort to secure the encampment.

Col. Winans says Pennsylvania will send the most people to the encampment, with New York second and Ohio third in attendance.

One of the most brilliant features of the encampment will be the living shield, which will be produced on Wednesday, the day of the parade. Four thousand children from the schools, who have been under rehearsal for weeks, will form the shield, which will stand on Chippewa street, just below Delaware avenue, at the point where the line of march turns from Chippewa street into the avenue. Its position will be such as to face the marching columns for the two blocks.

The platform upon which the children will sit will be built squarely across Chippewa street, cutting off all traffic. It is to resemble a large grand stand, the seats grading upward as the elevation increases.

This will give the shield the appearance intended, namely, of resting on an easle. The seating space will be square and the figures, dressed in red, white and blue, will be so arranged as to form the outline of a shield, with red and white stripes, and with white stars in a blue field, surrounded by a border of black. Boys in black garments are to form the black background, while boys and girls, dressed in red, white and blue, will fill in the stars and stripes and the field.

These Children of the Shield will be divided into two reliefs to avoid the fatigue of remaining in position for about seven hours. The first 2,000 will take their places in the morning just before the column moves, and will remain in position until about half of the procession has passed. Then they will be relieved by the second division, which will remain in position until the last man in the New York state department, at the left of the line, has passed.

The Children of the Shield will all day long sing national anthems and patriotic songs to the accompaniment of music.

Col. Hodge's Funeral.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 23.—The funeral of Col. John O. Hodge took place here Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Second Presbyterian church.

Dayton Man Killed by a Train.

IRONSTON, O., Aug. 23.—J. C. Snyder, of Dayton, O., while alighting from a C. & D. excursion train at Etna station, fell under the trucks of the rear coach and had his left leg cut off. He died here Sunday evening. He was a carpenter, and leaves a wife and three children.

Mormon Elders Raided.

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TRICKS OF A TRAMP DOG.

Vain Attempts of a Louisville Canine to Live Down His Past.

He is not fair to look upon, is this hobo dog, with his unkempt whiskers and tangled hair—bright and expressive eyes being the one defect in his tramp "make-up." Persistence may, however, atone for lack of pulchritude in his case, for the tramp dog is determined to find a home and become a respectable member of canine society. He does not force himself uninvited into any house or yard—he has too much sense for that. He has gained knowledge of human nature in his wanderings, for he pays no attention to men, while boys he only watches warily for stones and clods, for which he was the target evidently in memory. Let a woman pass along, however, and he is all alertness. Trotting along with her, he perks his head aside and says, as plainly as a dog can:

"Look here, madam, I am a right good little dog. Suppose you take me home and give me a bath and a bone and let me play with the children? I am lots better than I look to be."

This failing to elicit any answer other than an occasional "Get away, you ugly little beast!" he plays another card. Scampering into the street, he returns with a twig or a bit of paper and renews the conversation.

"Just look at me a moment, please," he says. "Don't you see I am a smart dog? I can carry a twig in my mouth. The children will have no end of sport with me if you take me home."

So he persists until the end of his self-appointed beat is reached and the woman passes on. He stops then, disconsolate and disgusted, dropping his air of cheerfulness and relapsing into a plain, uncouth canine tough. With nose between outstretched forepaws he seems to soliloquize:

"Say, dese guys make me tired. Wot do dey want a dawg ter do, anyhow—talk French and sing a soprano solo? I'm dead stuck to get a chance to live straight, but it don't look like it's no use. I guess I'll have ter stick to the cold handout game, but I'll chew one of them French poodles er a pop-eyed pug before dey land me in the pound, anyhow."

Another woman comes along about then, however, and hope again rises within him. Time after time he repeats his little confidence game, but so far with the same dispiriting result. He is working hard for his rise in life. He deserves it, and more than one passer-by who has watched him day after day hopes that he will yet gain the snug quarters he deserves.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

THE PANTRY IN SUMMER.

Much Care Should Be Devoted Toward Keeping It Wholesome.

If the atmosphere of a cellar or pantry is not sweet and the refrigerator cannot be thoroughly ventilated, it may be greatly improved by placing a few trays of charcoal on the floor and shelves. The air will soon become pure and sweet. The temperature of a pantry may be kept very cool by hanging at the window or door a wet cloth or sheet.

Bacon, joints, or hams should hang from hooks driven in the ceiling, rather than be laid on shelves. Again, where there is but little or no ice, joints should be sprinkled with powdered charcoal.

To keep fresh fish in warm weather it should first be thoroughly cleaned and dried well inside with a clean linen cloth, then rubbed internally with good brown sugar, after which hang it in a well-aired and absolutely dry place. Wash off the sugar before cooking.

Soups, broths, gravies and soup-stock can often be kept from turning for two or three days by boiling them once, or, in great heat, twice a day.

Of course many of these precautions may be entirely dispensed with where the household boasts a large, well-placed refrigerator.

Too many cooks from ignorance, and their mistresses from carelessness, have a mistaken idea that a refrigerator is an excuse for neglecting simple hygienic principles. When meat is brought in from the butcher's, it should be well looked over, all objectionable little tag ends of fat and bristle should be removed, and, after salting, the meat should be placed at once in the ice chest.

Great care should be taken to remove all crumbs and scraps from the shelves and floor of a pantry, since they attract insects more than anything else. If there are windows in the pantry, netting should be nailed tightly over them to prevent the flies from gaining access. The bread box should be well washed and dried two or three times a week and placed in the sun. The fresh loaves should be wrapped in a slightly dampened linen bread towel, and the lid of the box left a little open, so that the fresh air may circulate through it. All stale crusts and bits of bread should be placed in a china dish with a cover, until they are ground into bread crumbs.—Philadelphia Inquirer.